

A restriction to either invention I, consisting of claims 1-24 drawn to a bracket assembly having bracket supports and bracket plates, or invention II, consisting of claims 25-29, drawn to a bracket assembly having means for reducing vibration, was imposed. In response, Applicants confirm the election with traverse to prosecute the invention of Group 1, claims 1-24.

The requirement for election is traversed because the inventions set out by the claims in Groups I and II are clearly related. Applicants submit that a thorough search and examination of either Group would be relevant to the examination of the other Group and would not be a serious burden on the Examiner. Additionally, requirements for election are not mandatory under 35 U.S.C. 121. Accordingly, reconsideration of the election requirement is requested.

Applicant notes and respectfully traverses the objection to the drawings.

Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that the end plates and support plates are not shown in Figure 2. Rather, the support plates and end plates are shown in Figure 3. Submitted herewith is a request for approval of drawing changes. Specifically, Figure 3 has been amended to crosshatch the end plates. No new matter has been introduced by the proposed amendment to Figure 3. Applicant respectfully requests approval of the indicated drawing change. Upon approval of the drawing change, Applicants will submit substitute drawings incorporating the above-noted changes. Furthermore, Applicant respectfully submits that the support plates and end plates are shown in Figure 3 as separate portions of a bracket assembly. Applicant submits that an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand that the support plates and end plates are separate portions of a bracket assembly after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, on page 3, at lines 10 and 11, the specification states that a bracket support assembly includes "a support member 46, a first end plate 48, and a second end plate 50." Furthermore, and for example, the specification states, on page 3, at lines 17 and 18, that "a first support plate 54 extends from first end plate 48" and, on page 3, at lines 22 and 23, "[a] second support plate 62 extends from second end plate 50...."

In addition, Applicant submits that base plate intermediate region 70 is shown in Figure 3 to be an intermediate region of base plate 40, and thus base plate intermediate region 70 represents an intermediate portion of base plate 40. Furthermore, Applicant submits that

an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand that base plate intermediate region 70 represents an intermediate portion of base plate 40 after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, on page 3, at lines 30 and 31, the specification states that “[f]irst support plate 54 and second support plate 62 are separated by a base plate intermediate region or arc segment 70.”

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant requests that the objection to the drawings be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is respectfully traversed. Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that the subject matter recited in Claims 1-24 is described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. For example, the specification, on page 5, at lines 1-8, states “[i]n practice, bracket assembly 32 is subject to static and dynamic stresses from supporting a dynamoelectric machine rotor structure and associated components coupled to the machine. A varying degree of vibration is experienced by bracket assembly 32 due to varying loads and operating conditions.” In addition, and for example, the specification, on page 3 at lines 31 and 32, states that “[e]nclosures 60 and 68 reinforce bracket assembly 32....” Furthermore, and for example, the specification, on page 5, at lines 4-8, states that “[b]racket support assembly 44 adds stiffness to bracket assembly 32 and reinforces bracket assembly 32. Because of the reinforcement, bracket assembly 32 provides a configuration effectively achieving the desired natural frequency which is unlikely to be excited in use.” Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that the subject matter recited in Claims 1-24 is described in the specification in such a way as to enable one skilled in the art to which it pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and/or use the invention. For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Section 112 rejection of Claims 1-24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 is respectfully traversed.

Applicant submits that Claims 1-24 particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. Accordingly, Applicant submits that Claims 1-24 are definite. Specifically, Applicant respectfully submits that end plates 48 and 50 and support plates 54 and 62 are shown in Figure 3 as separate portions of a bracket

assembly 32. Furthermore, Applicant submits that an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand that end plates 48 and 50 and support plates 54 and 62 are separate portions of bracket assembly 32 after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, on page 3, at lines 10 and 11, the specification states that a bracket support assembly 44 includes "a support member 46, a first end plate 48, and a second end plate 50." Furthermore, and for example, the specification states, on page 3, at lines 17 and 18, that "a first support plate 54 extends from first end plate 48" and, on page 3, at lines 22 and 23, "[a] second support plate 62 extends from second end plate 50..." In addition, Applicant submits that a base plate intermediate region 70 is shown in Figure 3 to be an intermediate region of a base plate 40, and thus base plate intermediate region 70 represents an intermediate portion of base plate 40. Furthermore, Applicant submits that an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand that base plate intermediate region 70 represents an intermediate portion of base plate 40 after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, on page 3, at lines 30 and 31, the specification states that "[f]irst support plate 54 and second support plate 62 are separated by a base plate intermediate region or arc segment 70." Additionally, Applicant submits an artisan of ordinary skill in the art would understand the structure of bracket assembly 32 including support member 46 after reading the specification in view of the current drawings. For example, the specification, on page 3, at lines 11 and 12, states that "[s]upport member 46 is a semi-annular ring extending between first end plate 48 and second end plate 50." In an alternative embodiment, support member 46 is fabricated from a plurality of members to form a curved section that extends between first end plate 48 and second end plate 50." For at least the reasons set forth above, Claims 1-24 are submitted to be definite.

In addition, Claim 7 has been amended to recite "said at least one intermediate end plate". Accordingly, Applicant respectfully submits that Claim 7 particularly points out and distinctly claims the subject matter which Applicant regards as the invention. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 7 is submitted to be definite.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Section 112 rejection of Claims 1-24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 1, 2, 4-6, 8-15, 17-19, and 21-24 under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by U.S. Patent No. 4,726,112 (King et al.) is respectfully traversed.

King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine 17 including at least one end frame 15 having a hub portion 13 extending therefrom, a cushioning device 11, and a cradle 19. Cushioning device 11 includes a pair of generally annular cylindric mounts 21 and 23. Cradle 19 includes a base 75 having a pair of spaced apart opposite cradle mounting sections 77 and 77a. Cradle mounting section 77 and 77a each include a recess 79 and 79a, respectively. When assembled, cushioning device 11 rests within recess 79 and is secured in place with a releasable strap 81 that connects with cradle mounting section 77.

Claim 1 recites a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly comprises "a base plate...a bracket support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate".

King et al. do not describe nor suggest a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate, and a bracket support assembly extending from the base plate and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicants respectfully submit that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over King et al.

Claims 2, 4-6, and 8-13 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claims 2, 4-6, and 8-13 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicant submits that dependent Claims 2, 4-6, and 8-13 likewise are patentable over King et al.

no physical description/structure

Claim 14 recites a dynamoelectric machine comprising "a frame ... a rotor ... comprising a rotor shaft ... a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate".

King et al. do not describe nor suggest a dynamoelectric machine including a frame, a rotor having a rotor shaft, and a bracket assembly coupled to the frame and receiving the rotor shaft, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicants respectfully submit that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, for at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 14 is submitted to be patentable over King et al.

Claims 15, 17-19, and 21-24 depend, directly or indirectly, from independent Claim 14. When the recitations of Claims 15, 17-19, and 21-24 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 14, Applicant submits that dependent Claims 15, 17-19, and 21-24 likewise are patentable over King et al.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicant respectfully requests that the Section 102 rejection of Claim 1, 2, 4-6, 8-15, 17-19, and 21-24 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 3 and 16 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over King et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 2,905,411 (Cunningham) is respectfully traversed.

King et al. are described above. Cunningham describes a rotating machine 1, such as a small electric motor, having a rigid annulus member 23 that rests in a support 26. A plurality of clamping members 30 secure rigid annulus member 23 to support 26.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Section 103 rejection of the presently pending claims is not a proper rejection. As is well established, obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the cited art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the combination. Neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, in contrast to the assertion within the Office Action, Applicants respectfully submit that it would not be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine King et al. with Cunningham, because there is no motivation to combine the references suggested in the art. Additionally, the Examiner has not pointed to any prior art that teaches or suggests to combine the disclosures, other than Applicants' own teaching. Rather, only the conclusory statement that "it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design an bracket system as disclosed by King and to modify the invention by making a support plate planar for the purpose of isolating torsional vibration from the machine as disclosed by Cunningham" suggests combining the disclosures. } X ✓

As the Federal Circuit has recognized, obviousness is not established merely by combining references having different individual elements of pending claims. Ex parte Levengood, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). MPEP 2143.01. Rather, there must be some suggestion, outside of Applicants' disclosure, in the prior art to combine such references, and a reasonable expectation of success must be both found in the prior art, and not based on Applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In the present case, neither a suggestion or motivation to combine the prior art disclosures, nor any reasonable expectation of success has been shown.

Furthermore, it is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or "template" to piece together the teachings of the cited art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. Specifically, one cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the art to deprecate the claimed invention. Further, it is impermissible to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art. The present Section 103 rejection } X ✓

is based on a combination of teachings selected from multiple patents in an attempt to arrive at the claimed invention. Since there is no teaching nor suggestion in the cited art for the combination, the Section 103 rejection appears to be based on a hindsight reconstruction in which isolated disclosures have been picked and chosen in an attempt to deprecate the present invention. Of course, such a combination is impermissible, and for this reason alone, Applicants request that the Section 103 rejection be withdrawn.

Further, and to the extent understood, neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination, and as such, the presently pending claims are patentably distinguishable from the cited combination. Specifically, Claim 3 depends from independent Claim 1 which recites a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly comprises "a base plate...a bracket support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate".

Neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate, and a bracket support assembly extending from the base plate and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicants respectfully submit that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Cunningham describes a rotating machine, such as a small electric motor, having a rigid annulus member that is secured to a support using a plurality of clamping members, but does not describe nor suggest a first end

plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

Claim 3 depends from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claim 3 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 3 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

Claim 16 depends from independent Claim 14 which recites a dynamoelectric machine comprising "a frame...a rotor...comprising a rotor shaft...a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate".

Neither King et al. nor Cunningham, considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a dynamoelectric machine including a frame, a rotor having a rotor shaft, and a bracket assembly coupled to the frame and receiving the rotor shaft, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicants respectfully submit that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Cunningham describes a rotating machine, such as a small electric motor, having a rigid annulus member that is secured to a support using a plurality of clamping

members, but does not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 14 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

Claim 16 depends from independent Claim 14. When the recitations of Claim 16 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 14, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 16 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Cunningham.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request the Section 103 rejection of Claims 3 and 16 be withdrawn.

The rejection of Claims 7 and 20 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over King et al. in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,129,194 (Booth et al.) is respectfully traversed.

King et al. are described above. Booth et al. describe an armature assembly 38 for a selectively engageable and disengageable electromagnetic coupling 20. Armature assembly 38 includes a hub 64 having a central axis 28 that is disposed radially outwardly, and mounted for rotation with, a shaft 26 used to drive an air-conditioning compressor 22. Armature assembly 38 also includes a resiliently flexible spider 66 disposed radially outwardly of hub 64. Spider 66 is fixed against rotation relative to hub 64, but is able to flex axially relative to hub 64 at a hinge 84. Armature assembly 38 further includes an annular armature disc 68 disposed radially outwardly of hub 64 and connected to a first side of spider 66. In addition, armature assembly 38 includes a counterweight 70 disposed on a second side of spider 66. Counterweight 70 may be integral with spider 66 or connected to hub 64.

Applicants respectfully submit that the Section 103 rejection of the presently pending claims is not a proper rejection. As is well established, obviousness cannot be established by combining the teachings of the cited art to produce the claimed invention, absent some teaching, suggestion, or incentive supporting the combination. Neither King et al. nor Booth et al. considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, in contrast to the assertion within the Office Action, Applicants respectfully submit that it would not be obvious to one skilled in the art to combine King et al. with Booth et al., because there is no motivation to combine the references suggested in the art. Additionally, the Examiner has not pointed to any prior art that teaches or suggests to

combine the disclosures, other than Applicants' own teaching. Rather, only the conclusory statement that "it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to design an bracket system as disclosed by King and to modify the invention by placing an intermediate end radially to a support member for the purpose of balancing the dynamic forces generated by a load as disclosed by Booth et al." suggests combining the disclosures.

As the Federal Circuit has recognized, obviousness is not established merely by combining references having different individual elements of pending claims. Ex parte Levengood, 28 U.S.P.Q.2d 1300 (Bd. Pat. App. & Inter. 1993). MPEP 2143.01. Rather, there must be some suggestion, outside of Applicants' disclosure, in the prior art to combine such references, and a reasonable expectation of success must be both found in the prior art, and not based on Applicant's disclosure. In re Vaeck, 20 U.S.P.Q.2d 1436 (Fed. Cir. 1991). In the present case, neither a suggestion or motivation to combine the prior art disclosures, nor any reasonable expectation of success has been shown.

Furthermore, it is impermissible to use the claimed invention as an instruction manual or "template" to piece together the teachings of the cited art so that the claimed invention is rendered obvious. Specifically, one cannot use hindsight reconstruction to pick and choose among isolated disclosures in the art to deprecate the claimed invention. Further, it is impermissible to pick and choose from any one reference only so much of it as will support a given position, to the exclusion of other parts necessary to the full appreciation of what such reference fairly suggests to one of ordinary skill in the art. The present Section 103 rejection is based on a combination of teachings selected from multiple patents in an attempt to arrive at the claimed invention. Since there is no teaching nor suggestion in the cited art for the combination, the Section 103 rejection appears to be based on a hindsight reconstruction in which isolated disclosures have been picked and chosen in an attempt to deprecate the present invention. Of course, such a combination is impermissible, and for this reason alone, Applicants request that the Section 103 rejection be withdrawn.

Further, and to the extent understood, neither King et al. nor Booth et al., considered alone or in combination, describe or suggest the claimed combination, and as such, the presently pending claims are patentably distinguishable from the cited combination. Specifically, Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 1 which recites a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly comprises "a base plate...a bracket

support assembly extending from said base plate, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate”.

Neither King et al. nor Booth et al., considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a bracket assembly for a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate, and a bracket support assembly extending from the base plate and including a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicants respectfully submit that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Booth et al. describe an armature assembly 38 a selectively engageable and disengageable electromagnetic coupling, but do not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 1 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

Claim 7 depends from independent Claim 1. When the recitations of Claim 7 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 1, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 7 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

Claim 20 depends from independent Claim 14 which recites a dynamoelectric machine comprising “a frame...a rotor...comprising a rotor shaft...a bracket assembly coupled to said frame and receiving said rotor shaft, said bracket assembly comprising a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, said bracket support assembly comprising a first end plate extending from said base plate, a second end plate extending

from said base plate...and at least one support plate extending from one of said first end plate and said second end plate”.

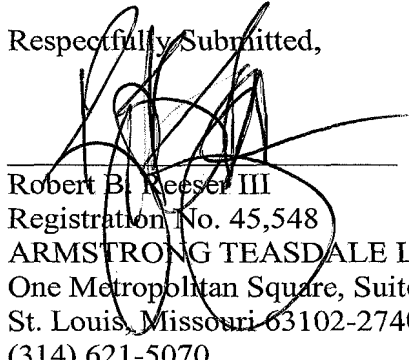
Neither King et al. nor Booth et al., considered alone or in combination, describe nor suggest a dynamoelectric machine including a frame, a rotor having a rotor shaft, and a bracket assembly coupled to the frame and receiving the rotor shaft, wherein the bracket assembly includes a base plate and a bracket support assembly extending therefrom, the bracket support assembly includes a first end plate extending from the base plate, a second end plate extending from the base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Rather, King et al. describe a method of assembling a dynamoelectric machine, wherein the dynamoelectric machine includes a cushioning device held in a cradle recess by a releasable strap. Applicants respectfully submit that the releasable strap is not a support plate, and as such, King et al. do not describe nor suggest a support plate extending from the cradle recess, and a first end plate extending from the support plate. More specifically, in contrast to the present invention, King et al. describe a releasable strap extending from a base and a first end plate extending from the support plate, rather than a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. Accordingly, King et al. do not describe nor suggest the claimed combination. Furthermore, Booth et al. describe an armature assembly 38 a selectively engageable and disengageable electromagnetic coupling, but do not describe nor suggest a first end plate extending from a base plate, a second end plate extending from a base plate, and at least one support plate extending from one of the first end plate and the second end plate. For at least the reasons set forth above, Claim 14 is submitted to be patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

Claim 20 depends from independent Claim 14. When the recitations of Claim 20 are considered in combination with the recitations of Claim 14, Applicant submits that dependent Claim 20 likewise is patentable over King et al. in view of Booth et al.

For at least the reasons set forth above, Applicants respectfully request the Section 103 rejection of Claims 7 and 20 be withdrawn.

In view of the foregoing amendments and remarks, all claims now active in this application are believed to be in condition for allowance. Therefore, reconsideration and favorable action is respectfully solicited.

Respectfully Submitted,



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IN THE UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

Applicant: W. R. Hugh Fife

Serial No.: 09/602,525

Filed: June 13, 2000

For: BRACKET ASSEMBLY FOR A
DYNAMOELECTRIC
MACHINE



Art Unit: 2834

Examiner: Gonzalez, Julio C.

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JUN 25 2002

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SUBMISSION OF MARKED UP CLAIMS

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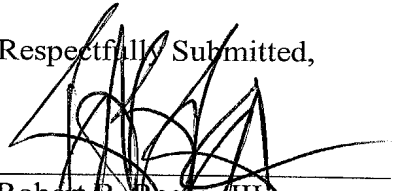
Sir:

Submitted herewith are marked up claims in accordance with 37 C.F.R. Section 1.121(c)(1)(ii).

IN THE CLAIMS

7. (once amended) A bracket assembly in accordance with Claim 6 wherein said support member is curved, said at least one intermediate end plate extending radially from said support member.

Respectfully Submitted,


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